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SOURCE **Monitored Broadcasts**

CPW Report No. 50--COMMUNIST CHINA

(Nov. 24-30, 1952)

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1. (1b) Sino-Soviet Friendship Month:

Peking reported (Nov. 24) that at a Sino-Soviet artists' meeting in Kaifeng, the Chinese expressed their desire to emulate the Russians. Peking stated (Nov. 25) that the Soviet cultural delegation held meetings in Tsinan to discuss the importance of Sino-Soviet friendship. Peking said (Nov. 28) that Tikonov and other Soviet representatives were welcomed by 10,000 persons in Shanghai.

Shanghai asserted (Nov. 24) that in Wuhsien, Wuhsi, Yangchow, and Taichow, Kiangsu, 70 percent of the people had been "educated in Sino-Soviet friendship." Shanghai stated (Nov. 28) that in Shanghai, Tikonov met with Chinese writers and historians. Hangchow (Nov. 25) broadcast a commentary on Malenkov's report to the Soviet 19th Congress, stressing the need to build up the Communist Party in China.

Sian reported (Nov. 24) that in Tihua the Soviet photo exhibition was opened in the presence of Soviet representatives, including Sinkiang officers of Russian trading companies. Canton announced (Nov. 24) that Tikonov made talks and held conferences with local historians. Chungking reported (Nov. 29) that local minority students sent letters to the USSR to honor the Soviet 35th anniversary. Kunming stated (Nov. 26) that local students were studying documents on the Soviet 19th Congress.

Peking said (Nov. 24) that SSF Month was celebrated in the Moscow Palace of Art by an exhibition of Chinese oil paintings, including "Sino-Soviet Friendship," "China Emulates the USSR," and "Welcome to the USSR."

2. (2b) SSFA Expansion:

Dairen asserted (Nov. 24) that local farmers enthusiastically joined the SSFA after hearing stories of Soviet greatness. Shanghai announced (Nov. 24) that the SSFA now had a million members in Chekiang. One 78-year-old farm woman applied for membership "because she saw hope in Mao and Soviet aid." Sian reported (Nov. 24) that in Ninghsia, where 60 percent of the people had been reached by SSF Month activities, large numbers of peasants joined the SSFA.

Chungking reported (Nov. 24) that the Tzukung Hsien, Szechwan, SSFA had 180 branches and more than 25,000 members. In Yaan, Sikang, 3,000 people had joined and 38 new branches were established. However, cadres had been censured in a few hsien for lack of enthusiasm in celebrating SSF Month.

3. (1c) Soviet Superiority:

Kunming reported (Nov. 30) that the Yunnan Institute of Science presented an exhibition showing the superiority of Soviet science. A talk on the Kuibyshev Power Plant, from Peking (Nov. 25), pointed out that "the USSR leads the world in power output," with Kuibyshev alone producing 50 percent more electricity than Boulder Dam.

Peking reported in numeral code (Nov. 26) that 30 Soviet specialists presented papers at the People's University science meeting. Soviet teachers at the university had "enthusiastically guided" Chinese teachers and students; Chinese faculty members had studied Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism"; and "advanced teaching experiences of Soviet higher scientific institutions" had been adopted. Tihua reported (Nov. 24) that local cadres were studying Malenkov's report "to have a better understanding of world conditions and learn of the achievements of the USSR."

4. (1c) Soviet Technical Guidance:

Peking announced in numeral code (Nov. 24) that Soviet expert Verischhkin had made paper from sugar cane bagasse at the No. 602 Paper Mill in Ipin, Szechwan. Peking (Nov. 25) broadcast a talk by Chien Cheng-ying crediting Soviet expert Bukov with

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making the Huai River project a success. He promoted the use of earth dams so concrete could be saved for other construction, and saved such scarce items as copper by use of "substitute materials."

Peking reported (Nov. 28) that Soviet experts completed the Chengtsutung-Chinh sien Branch of the Chinese-Changchun Railway ahead of schedule, and (Nov. 30) credited Soviet experts with major increases in China's power supply. Peking said in numeral code (Nov. 30) that the Taiyuan Steel Mill now was progressing, though Soviet experts at first failed to gain the confidence of the workers, "who still worshiped out-of-date capitalist technology."

Mukden asserted (Nov. 26) that much of the planning for expansion of the Anshan steel mills was done in the USSR, the automatic equipment came from Russia, and Soviet experts were sent to supervise installations. Mukden (Nov. 29) quoted from a TUNG PEI JIH PAO article in praising Soviet experts for expansion of the Northeast chemical industry.

According to Dairen (Nov. 24), workers testified at a meeting on "the patience of Soviet experts" in teaching them to use Russian machines. Shanghai stated (Nov. 24) that Shanghai No. 3 Steel Mill workers had learned to make a superior steel by following instructions of Soviet expert Makitov.

5. (1c) Debt to the Soviet:

Dairen (Nov. 25) quoted a Chinese Youth Corps leader at a joint meeting of Russians and Chinese as thanking Russia "for defending the peace of the Far East and assisting in China's national construction." Chungking asserted (Nov. 24) that orange growers of Chiangchun Hsien, Szechwan, attributed their prosperity to "Chairman Mao's leadership and the unselfish assistance of the USSR," and resolved to "grow more and better oranges to ship to the USSR."

6. (2a) War Propaganda:

Peking stated (Nov. 25) that the news blackout announced for Eisenhower's Korean visit would not hide his inability to fulfill his election pledge to end the war. "The shameless hoax of this new Wall Street agent will be exposed to the American people."

Peking asserted (Nov. 28) that Van Fleet's recent offensive, the greatest since last autumn, gained him only 20,000 casualties, and (Nov. 29) quoted the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR as saying the 5th Air Force commander had admitted failure of the American air and naval attacks on North Korea.

7. (3a) Moves Toward Russianization:

Dairen announced (Nov. 25) that people of all circles wanted to learn Russian, and had organized classes. Hofei stated (Nov. 24) that thought reform had been completed among some groups of Anhwei grade school teachers, who "accepted the working-class point of view," and therefore "reached the qualifications needed for teachers of New China."

Peking announced in numeral code (Nov. 26) that the Ministry of Education had ordered preparations for winter schools, which this year would teach Sino-Soviet friendship, resist-America, aid-Korea, the need to increase production, and "emulation of the USSR."

Shanghai (Nov. 25) broadcast a talk by Wu Li-chi calling for party unity and "complete practice of Leninism," as these qualities were responsible for the greatness of the USSR Communist Party. Canton reported (Nov. 25) that the Kwangtung Party Committee had

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ordered cadres to overcome their errors and make the Party the guiding force in the Government.

8. (3e) Agricultural Remolding:

Peking announced (Nov. 25) that in Shansi, where the people "long have followed the path of the USSR," a "Sino-Soviet friendship collective farm" of more than 14,000 mou recently was started. Peking (Nov. 26) broadcast a talk by the Vice Minister of Agriculture crediting the USSR collective farm system with defeat of the Nazis; declaring there was "no question of the superiority of the Soviet system of collective farming"; and asserting that such a system in China must be adopted gradually.

Mukden (Nov. 29) quoted the Northeast Party secretary as demanding that 120 state farm managers "eliminate their shortcomings, increase their sense of responsibility, and learn more about the management of state farms." Tihua (Nov. 24) reported that land reform cadres in Soche Hsien, Sinkiang, had been ordered to overcome their shortcomings, correct their thinking, and cooperate with local cadres.

9. (4) American Imperialism:

Peking declared (Nov. 30) that Eisenhower planned to implement his policy of "letting Asians fight Asians" by sending Japanese technicians to Korea. "This means allowing Japanese to command Korean troops. This means allowing Japan to enter the war." America's manpower is exhausted and the morale of her soldiers is low, so she must get other nations to fight for her.

Peking declared (Nov. 24) that the American State Department had announced support for foreign investments as a means of economic penetration, and revealed increased investments in Japan and Formosa. Peking reported (Nov. 25) that the American National Council of Foreign Trade "met in an atmosphere of gloom" because of imminent revival of East-West trade and the blow this would be to American imperialism. LE MONDE was quoted as saying NATO was bankrupting France, with East-West trade the only solution.

Peking said (Nov. 27) that America had maneuvered Britain into accepting economic bondage, with her dependence on the United States increasing daily. Destruction of British markets by the United States prompted the coming Commonwealth conference. Peking stated in numeral code (Nov. 27) that Manchester, England, had been declared off-limits to American soldiers because of local hatred, while the prosperity the soldiers brought to Oxford resulted in hordes of prostitutes and public brawls that stunned the older Britons.

10. (4) Border Minorities:

Tihua said (Nov. 25) that the Sinkiang Party Committee issued a directive clarifying the use of land by People's Liberation Army units, which were warned to promote production and improve living standards, not to interfere with interests of local inhabitants, and seek settlement of differences with local inhabitants instead of expecting them to take the initiative.

Peking reported in numeral code (Nov. 28) that trade cadres in Kwangsi Province were ordered to correct their shortcomings, eliminate capitalistic practices, strictly control private traders, and train more minority cadres. Minority groups were discovered to have suffered from "sharp practices" of private traders.

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SUMMARY

Local Sino-Soviet Friendship Month activities continue along established lines, but with completion of the third week of the campaign, a drop in enthusiasm seems evident. Few claims are heard of a popular demand for Russian language lessons; reports of SSFA expansion are rather general and modest; the eight Russian airmen who died defending China are not mentioned; and little is said of the debt China owes the USSR, though the Russian demand for oranges is credited with bringing prosperity to one Southwest locality.

Cadres in some localities are charged directly with a lack of enthusiasm in promoting SSF Month. An exhibition of Chinese paintings in Moscow is cited to prove Russia's participation at home in SSF Month, but the titles of the paintings suggest Chinese subservency rather than a partnership. Announcements concerning winter schools for adults, with "emulation of Russia" as one subject to be stressed, indicate steps to continue the Russianization drive, even after SSF Month ends.

Efforts to eulogize Soviet experts in China reveal in some instances the extent to which the Russians have penetrated, with projects actually blueprinted in Moscow. Russian guidance on the Huai River project discloses again Soviet care to avoid any necessity for shipping industrial materials from the USSR. Gains in the collectivization of agriculture are illustrated by establishment of a large "Sino-Soviet Friendship" farm in Shansi, though nothing aside from the name indicates the extent to which Russians will participate in its management. In Sinkiang, where the Russians possess established industrial interests, reprimands for Chinese cadres and People's Liberation Army units suggest they may have assumed too much authority.

Eisenhower's projected trip to Korea is denounced as a "hoax," considerable propaganda is made of his suggestion that "Asians should fight Asians," and new stress is placed on American imperialistic activities throughout the world, especially on alleged friction between the United States and her European allies.

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